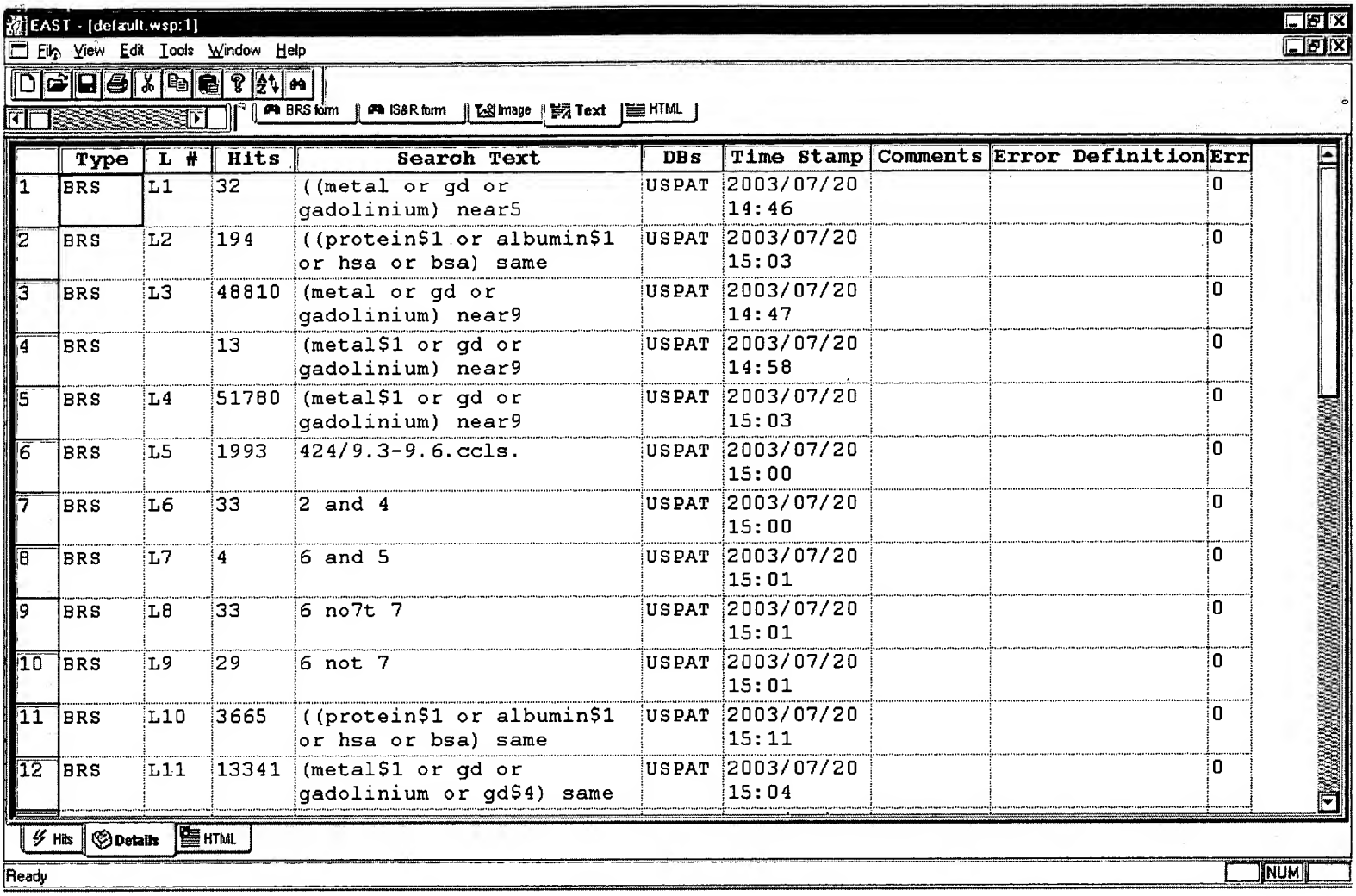

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1	BRS	L1	32	((metal or gd or gadolinium) near5	USPAT	2003/07/20 14:46			0
2	BRS	L2	194	((protein$1 or albumin$1 or hsa or bsa) same	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:03			0
3	BRS	L3	48810	(metal or gd or gadolinium) near9	USPAT	2003/07/20 14:47			0
4	BRS		13	(metal$1 or gd or gadolinium) near9	USPAT	2003/07/20 14:58			0
5	BRS	L4	51780	(metal$1 or gd or gadolinium) near9	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:03			0
6	BRS	L5	1993	424/9.3-9.6.ccls.	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:00			0
7	BRS	L6	33	2 and 4	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:00			0
8	BRS	L7	4	6 and 5	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:01			0
9	BRS	L8	33	6 no7t 7	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:01			0
10	BRS	L9	29	6 not 7	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:01			0
11	BRS	L10	3665	((protein$1 or albumin$1 or hsa or bsa) same	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:11			0
12	BRS	L11	13341	(metal$1 or gd or gadolinium or gd$4) same	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:04			0

EAST - [default.wsp:1]

File View Edit Tools Window Help

BRS form | IS&R form | Image | Text | HTML

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Err
13	BRS	L12	207	10 and 11	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:04			0
14	BRS	L13	38	12 and 5	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:04			0
15	BRS	L14	5960	((protein$1 or albumin$1 or hsa or bsa) and	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:11			0
16	BRS	L15	234	14 and 5	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:11			0
17	BRS	L16	1811	((protein$1 or albumin$1 or hsa or bsa) same	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:12			0
18	BRS	L17	138	16 and 5	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:12			0
19	BRS	L18	100	17 not 13	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:12			0
20	BRS	L19	96	18 not 8	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:12			0
21	BRS	L20	497	((protein$1 or albumin$1 or hsa or bsa) same	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:34			0
22	BRS	L21	67	20 and 5	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:13			0
23	BRS	L22	44	21 not 13	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:13			0
24	BRS	L23	40	22 not 8	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:13			0

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BRS form | IS&R form | Image | Text | HTML

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Err
21	BRS	L20	497	((protein$1 or albumin$1 or hsa or bsa) same	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:34			0
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23	BRS	L22	44	21 not 13	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:13			0
24	BRS	L23	40	22 not 8	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:13			0
25	BRS	L24	162	((protein$1 or albumin$1 or hsa or bsa) same	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:32			0
26	BRS	L25	33	5 and 24	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:32			0
27	BRS	L26	1532	((metal$1 or gd or gadolinium) same	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:45			0
28	BRS	L27	39	5 and 26	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:34			0
29	BRS	L28	1745	((metal$1 or gd or gadolinium or iron) same	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:45			0
30	BRS	L29	1788	((metal$1 or gd or gadolinium or iron or	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:45			0
31	BRS	L30	60	29 and 5	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:45			0
32	BRS	L31	21	30 not 27	USPAT	2003/07/20 15:46			0

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File View Edit Tools Window Help

- L38: (0)
- L39: (93)
- L40: (2)
- L41: (0)
- L42: (2)
- L43: (5)
- L44: (604
- L45: (4)
- L46: (4)
- Failed
  - (0) ((met

Detailed Description Text - DETX (46):

A wide variety of therapeutic and/or diagnostic agents may also be incorporated into the aqueous lipid suspension phase simply by adding the desired therapeutic or diagnostic agents to that phase. Suitable therapeutic and diagnostic agents, and suitable amounts thereof, will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, once armed with the present disclosure. These agents may be incorporated into or onto the lipid membranes, or encapsulated in the resultant liposomes.

BRS form | IS&R form | Image | Text | HTML

	U	1	Document ID	Issue Dat	Pag	Title	Current	Current	Retr	Inve
1	☐	☐	US 6416740 B1	20020709	62	Acoustically active drug delivery systems	424/9.52	424/450; 424/9.5;		Unger, Evar
2	☐	☐	US 6146657 A	20001114	24	Gas-filled lipid spheres for use in diagnostic and	424/450	424/489; 424/502;		Unger, Evar
3	☑	☐	US 5846517 A	19981208	46	Methods for diagnostic imaging using a renal	424/9.52			Unger, Evar
4	☑	☐	US 5817017 A	19981006	13	Medical devices and materials having enhanced	600/433	424/9.3; 600/420		Young, Stua al.

Hits | Details | HTML

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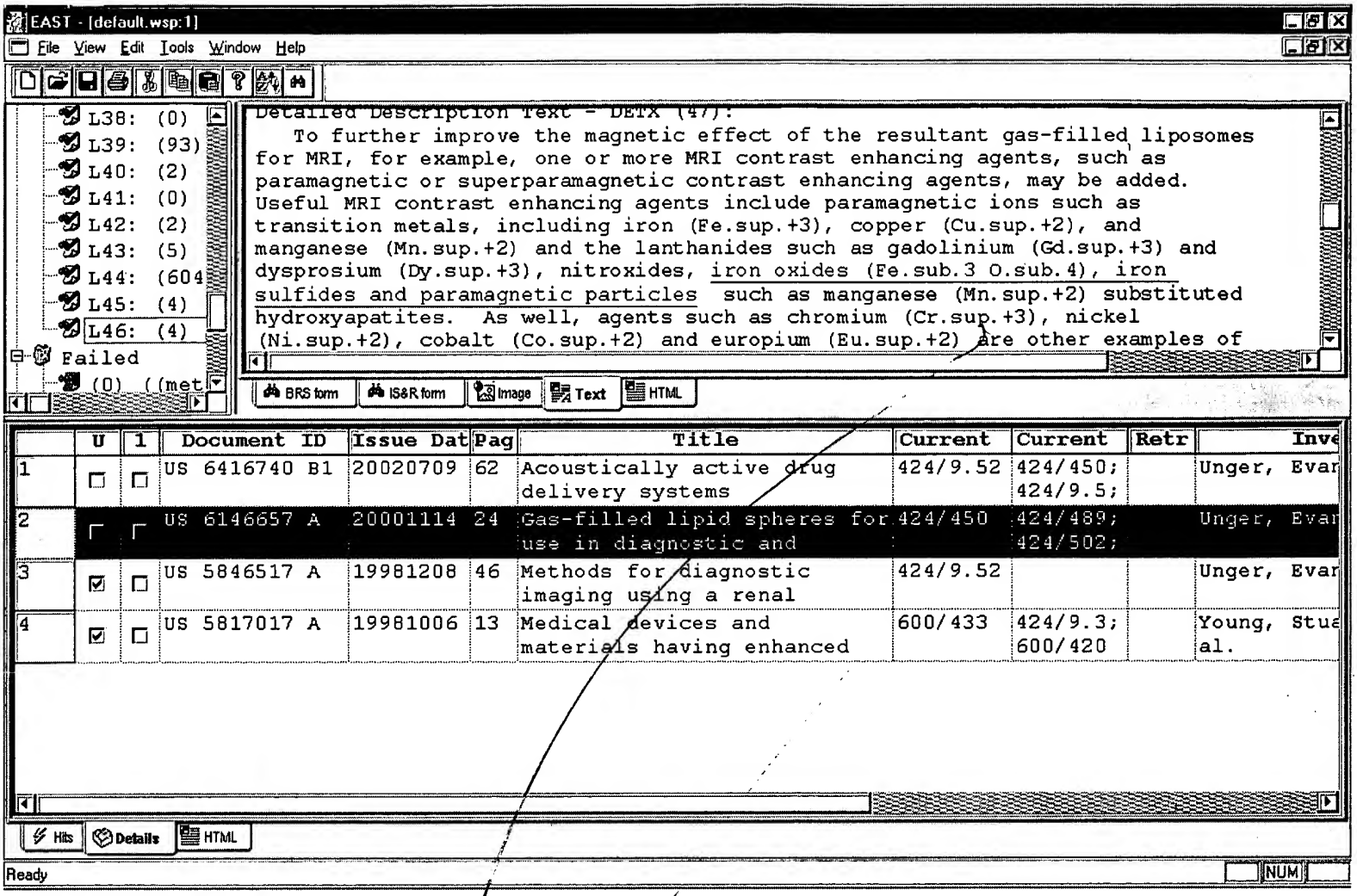
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File View Edit Tools Window Help
L38: (0)
L39: (93)
L40: (2)
L41: (0)
L42: (2)
L43: (5)
L44: (604
L45: (4)
L46: (4)
Failed
(0) ((met
Detailed Description Text - DETX (47):
To further improve the magnetic effect of the resultant gas-filled liposomes for MRI, for example, one or more MRI contrast enhancing agents, such as paramagnetic or superparamagnetic contrast enhancing agents, may be added. Useful MRI contrast enhancing agents include paramagnetic ions such as transition metals, including iron (Fe.sup.+3), copper (Cu.sup.+2), and manganese (Mn.sup.+2) and the lanthanides such as gadolinium (Gd.sup.+3) and dysprosium (Dy.sup.+3), nitroxides, iron oxides (Fe.sub.3 O.sub.4), iron sulfides and paramagnetic particles such as manganese (Mn.sup.+2) substituted hydroxyapatites. As well, agents such as chromium (Cr.sup.+3), nickel (Ni.sup.+2), cobalt (Co.sup.+2) and europium (Eu.sup.+2) are other examples of
BRS form
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1
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1
US 6416740 B1
20020709
62
Acoustically active drug delivery systems
424/9.52
424/450; 424/9.5;
Unger, Evar
2
US 6146657 A
20001114
24
Gas-filled lipid spheres for use in diagnostic and
424/450
424/489; 424/502;
Unger, Evar
3
US 5846517 A
19981208
46
Methods for diagnostic imaging using a renal
424/9.52
Unger, Evar
4
US 5817017 A
19981006
13
Medical devices and materials having enhanced
600/433
424/9.3; 600/420
Young, Stua al.
Hits
Details
HTML
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NUM

EAST - [default.wsp:1]

File View Edit Tools Window Help

L11: (13341) (n
L12: (207) 10 a
L13: (38) 12 a
L14: (5960) ((
L15: (234) 14 a
L16: (1811) ((
L17: (138) 16 a
L18: (100) 17 r
L19: (96) 18 nc
L20: (497) ((p
L21: (67) 20 a
L22: (44) 21 nc
L23: (40) 22 nc
Failed
(0) ((metal or

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (6):

Rembaum (U.S. Pat. No. 4,267,234) refers to magnetic polyglutaraldehyde microparticles which are prepared by suspension polymerization in the presence of magnetic particles . Widder and Senyei (U.S. Pat. No. 4,247,406) prepare microparticles from an amino acid-polymer matrix in which magnetic particles are embedded. A similar method with nanoparticles is used by Schroder and Mosbach (WO 83/01738) whereby a crystalline hydrocarbon matrix surrounds the magnetic material. Groman and Josephson (U.S. Pat. No. 4,770,183) use magnetic metal oxide particles which are non-coated and coated with a polysaccharide and/or protein coating. Molday (U.S. Pat. No. 4,452,773) describes the synthesis of ferromagnetic iron oxide cores with a polysaccharide coating. He achieves a stable sol and can couple proteins to the dextran coating using periodate activation.

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	U	1	Document ID	Issue Dat	Pag	Title	Current	Current	Retr	In
22	☐	☐	US 5427767 A	19950627	13	Nanocrystalline magnetic iron oxide particles-method	424/9.32	424/9.32 2;		Kresse, M
23	☐	☐	US 5342608 A	19940830	15	Gas containing contrast agent particles having	424/9.52	252/62.5 6;		Moriya, T
24	☑	☐	US 5336762 A	19940809		Polychelating agents for image and spectral	534/16	424/9.32 3;		Ranney, D
25	☐	☐	US 5328681 A	19940712	16	Composition comprising magnetic metal oxide	424/9.32 2	252/62.5 6;		Kito, Kyo
26	☐	☐	US 5315997 A	19940531	5	Method of magnetic resonance	600/420	424/9.34		Widder, K

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90/04943 - no US (Unger)

See 4,247,406

WO 83/01154 = 91/02711 = US 5,597,531 Liberti for

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L44: (604
L45: (4)
L46: (4)
L47: (147
L48: (4)
L49: (1)
L50: (112
L51: (1)
L52: (1)
L53: (77)
L54: (77)
L55: (18)
L56: (218
L57: (24)
L58: (6)
Failed
(0) ((met

---------- KWIC ----------

Detailed Description Text - DETX (26):
Particularly useful particles include both inorganic elements and compounds as well as metal-containing organic compounds. Inorganic elements and compounds particularly well suited, owing to their favorable magnetic parameters, comprise elements, such as dysprosium, erbium, europium, gaolinium, holmium, samarium, terbium, thulium, ytterbium or yttrium and compounds thereof such as dysprosium sulfate, erbium sulfate, europium oxide, europium sulfate, gadolinium oxide, gadolinium sulfate, holmium oxide, samarium sulfate, terbium oxide, terbium sulfate, thulium oxide, ytterbium sulfide, yttrium oxide, yttrium sulfate, yttrium ferrioxide (Y.sub.3 Fe.sub.5 O.sub.12) yttrium aluminum oxide (Y.sub.3 Al.sub.5 O.sub.12), other dimetallic compounds such as dysprosium-nickel, dysprosium-cobalt, gadolinium-iron, ytterbium-iron, cobalt-samarium, gadolinium-yttrium, and dysprosium-gallium, and actinide series element and compounds thereof.

BRS form | IS&R form | Image | Text | HTML

	U	1	Document ID	Issue Dat	Pag	Title	Current	Current	Retr	In
4	☐	☐	US 4735796 A	19880405	10	Ferromagnetic, diamagnetic or paramagnetic particles	424/9.32	424/178.1;		Gordon, R
5	☐	☐	US 4675173 A	19870623	6	Method of magnetic resonance imaging of the liver and	424/9.322	252/62.51R;		Widder, K
6	☑	☐	US 4610241 A	19860909		Atherosclerosis treatment method	600/10	424/9.32		Gordon, R

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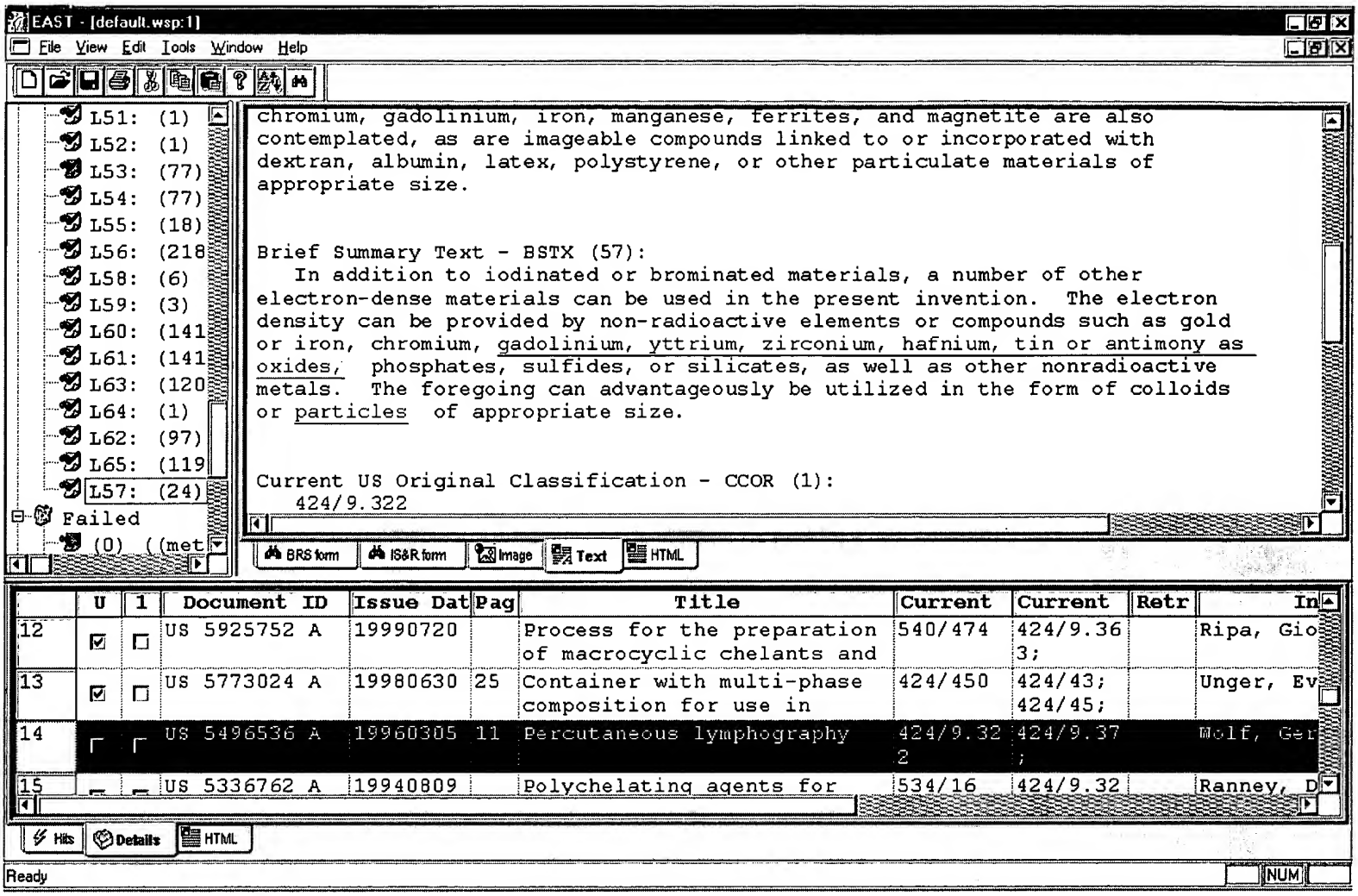
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File View Edit Tools Window Help
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L56: (218
L58: (6)
L59: (3)
L60: (141
L61: (141
L63: (120
L64: (1)
L62: (97)
L65: (119
L57: (24)
Failed
(0) ((met
chromium, gadolinium, iron, manganese, ferrites, and magnetite are also contemplated, as are imageable compounds linked to or incorporated with dextran, albumin, latex, polystyrene, or other particulate materials of appropriate size.
Brief Summary Text - BSTX (57):
In addition to iodinated or brominated materials, a number of other electron-dense materials can be used in the present invention. The electron density can be provided by non-radioactive elements or compounds such as gold or iron, chromium, gadolinium, yttrium, zirconium, hafnium, tin or antimony as oxides, phosphates, sulfides, or silicates, as well as other nonradioactive metals. The foregoing can advantageously be utilized in the form of colloids or particles of appropriate size.
Current US Original Classification - CCOR (1):
424/9.322
BRS form
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1
Document ID
Issue Dat
Pag
Title
Current
Current
Retr
In
12
US 5925752 A
19990720
Process for the preparation of macrocyclic chelants and
540/474
424/9.36 3;
Ripa, Gio
13
US 5773024 A
19980630
25
Container with multi-phase composition for use in
424/450
424/43; 424/45;
Unger, Ev
14
US 5496536 A
19960305
11
Percutaneous lymphography
424/9.32 2
424/9.37 ;
Molf, Ger
15
US 5336762 A
19940809
Polychelating agents for
534/16
424/9.32
Ranney, D
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Details
HTML
Ready
NUM

EAST - [default.wsp:1]

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L15: (234) 14 &
L16: (1811) ((
L17: (138) 16 &
L18: (100) 17
L19: (96) 18 nc
L20: (497) ((p
L21: (67) 20 ar
L22: (44) 21 nc
L23: (40) 22 nc
L24: (162) ((p
L25: (33) 5 anc
L26: (1532) ((
L27: (39) 5 anc
Failed
(0) ((metal or

Detailed Description Text - DETX (42):

Besides diamagnetic T2 contrast agents, the polymeric shells of the invention can be used as ferromagnetic or paramagnetic magnetic resonance contrast agents. These agents introduce a local magnetic field where they are present and consequently change the relaxation properties of the protons that are nearby. This change in proton T1 and T2 allows for these contrast agents to be used in the typical proton analysis. Most often a T1 weighted proton imaging sequence is used. Encapsulation of small ferromagnetic or superparamagnetic metal particles (e.g., Fe, Mn, and the like) into the polymeric shells enable this to be used as a contrast agent. For example, small (3 to 10 nm) particles of iron oxide can be dispersed in a fluorocarbon (or soybean oil, or other suitable medium) and then entrapped within a polymeric shell according to the present invention.

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	U	1	Document ID	Issue Dat	Pag	Title	Current	Current	Retr	In
36	☐	☐	US 5505932 A	19960409	21	Method for the preparation of fluorocarbon-containing	424/9.3	424/9.32 2;		Grinstaff al.
37	☐	☐	US 5370901 A	19941206	11	Compositions for increasing the image contrast in	427/2.12	424/9.5; 427/2.14		Tournier,
38	☑	☐	US 5225282 A	19930706	9	Biodegradable magnetic microcluster comprising	428/407	252/62.5 4;		Chagnon, al.
39	☑	☐	US 5120527 A	19920609	10	Paramagnetic oil emulsions as MRI contrast agents	424/9.36	424/535; 424/9.36		Li, King et al.

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L15: (234) 14
L16: (1811) ((
L17: (138) 16
L18: (100) 17
L19: (96) 18 nc
L20: (497) ((p
L21: (67) 20 ar
L22: (44) 21 nc
L23: (40) 22 nc
L24: (162) ((p
L25: (33) 5 anc
L26: (1532) ((m
L27: (39) 5 anc
Failed
(0) ((metal or

fluid, which is essential for image enhancement via the paramagnetic metals .

Detailed Description Text - DETX (7):

The paramagnetic ionic particles according to the present invention will comprise a paramagnetic cation incorporated or encapsulated together with a proton-donating fluid in a carrier particle . The paramagnetic ion may be any metal ion displaying paramagnetic properties, typically being an element of atomic numbers 21-29, 42, 44, and 58-70. Exemplary transition metal cations include Gd.sup.+3, V.sup.+4, V.sup.+3, Cu.sup.+2, Ni.sup.+2, Cr.sup.+3, Co.sup.+3, Co.sup.+2, Cr.sup.+3, Fe.sup.+3, Fe.sup.+2, and the like. The cations will normally be in the form of a salt, including sulfates, chlorides, acetates, nitrates, and the like, as counter ions.

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (1):

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	U	1	Document ID	Issue Dat	Pag	Title	Current	Current	Retr	In
28	☑	☐	US 5846517 A	19981208	46	Methods for diagnostic imaging using a renal	424/9.52			Unger, Ev
29	☐	☐	US 5817017 A	19981006	13	Medical devices and materials having enhanced	600/433	424/9.3; 600/420		Young, St al.
30	☐	☐	US 5792445 A	19980811	12	Polymers and copolymers of acrylic acid MRI of the	424/9.32 2	427/2.14 ;		Tournier,
31	☐	☐	US 5762909 A	19980609	10	Tumor targeting with polymeric molecules having	424/9.34	424/1.65 ;		Uzgiris, Edward
32	☑	☐	US 5688490 A	19971118		Mucoadhesive compositions	424/9.52	424/9.5		Tournier,

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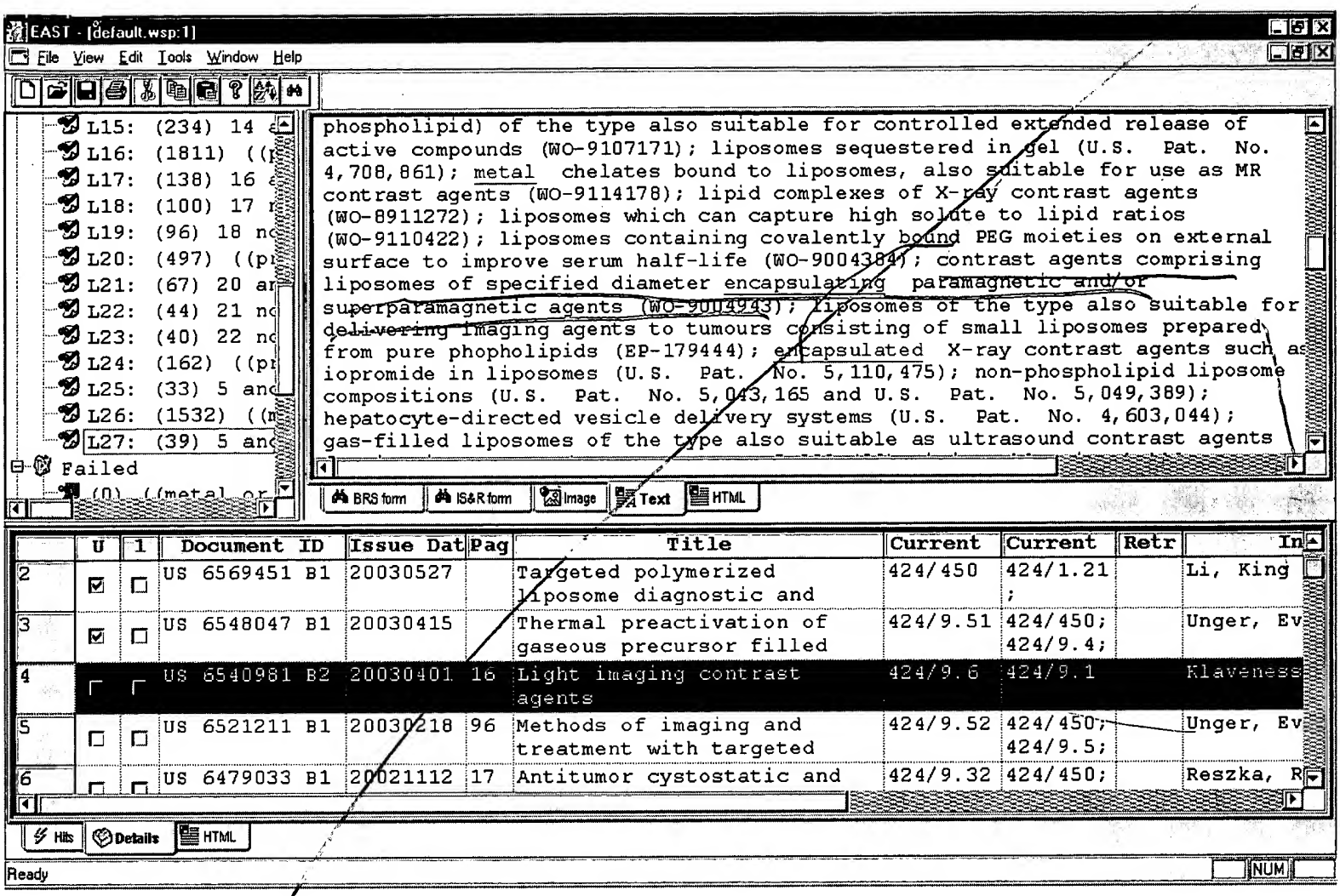

see WO 90/04943

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- L19: (96)
- L20: (497
- L21: (67)
- L22: (44)
- L23: (40)
- L24: (162
- L25: (33)
- L26: (153
- L27: (39)
- L28: (174
- L29: (178
- L30: (60)
- L31: (21)

Failed

(0) ((met

Liposomes encapsulating solid and liquid contrast enhancing agents are also encompassed within the subject invention. As used herein, the terms "solid contrast enhancing agent" and "liquid contrast enhancing agent", denotes solid particulate materials, and solubilized or liquid materials, respectively, which are echogenic on ultrasound. Suitable solid contrast enhancing agents will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art once armed with the present disclosure, and include magnetite (Fe.sub.3 O.sub.4), solid iodine particles such as particles formed from iodipamide ethyl ester, and particles formed by precipitating a water insoluble derivative of the ionic iodinated contrast medium metricate. Suitable liquid contrast enhancing agents will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, once armed with the present disclosure, and include solubilized iodinated contrast agents. The latter is preferably used as an intravascular contrast agent for the purpose of visualizing flow, but is also highly effective for detecting tumors in the liver and spleen.

BRS form | IS&R form | Image | Text | HTML

	U	1	Document ID	Issue Dat	Pag	Title	Current	Current	Retr	In
18	☐	☐	US 5123414 A	19920623	20	Liposomes as contrast agents for ultrasonic imaging and	600/431	264/4.1; 264/4.3;		Unger, Ev
19	☐	☐	US 5088499 A	19920218	20	Liposomes as contrast agents for ultrasonic imaging and	424/9.51	424/44; 424/450;		Unger, Ev
20	☐	☐	US 5045304 A	19910903	5	Contras agent having an imaging agent coupled to	424/9.32	424/646; 424/647;		Schneider al.
21	☐	☐	US 4849210 A	19890718	5	Magnetic resonance imaging of liver and spleen with	424/9.322	436/173; 436/526;		Widder, K

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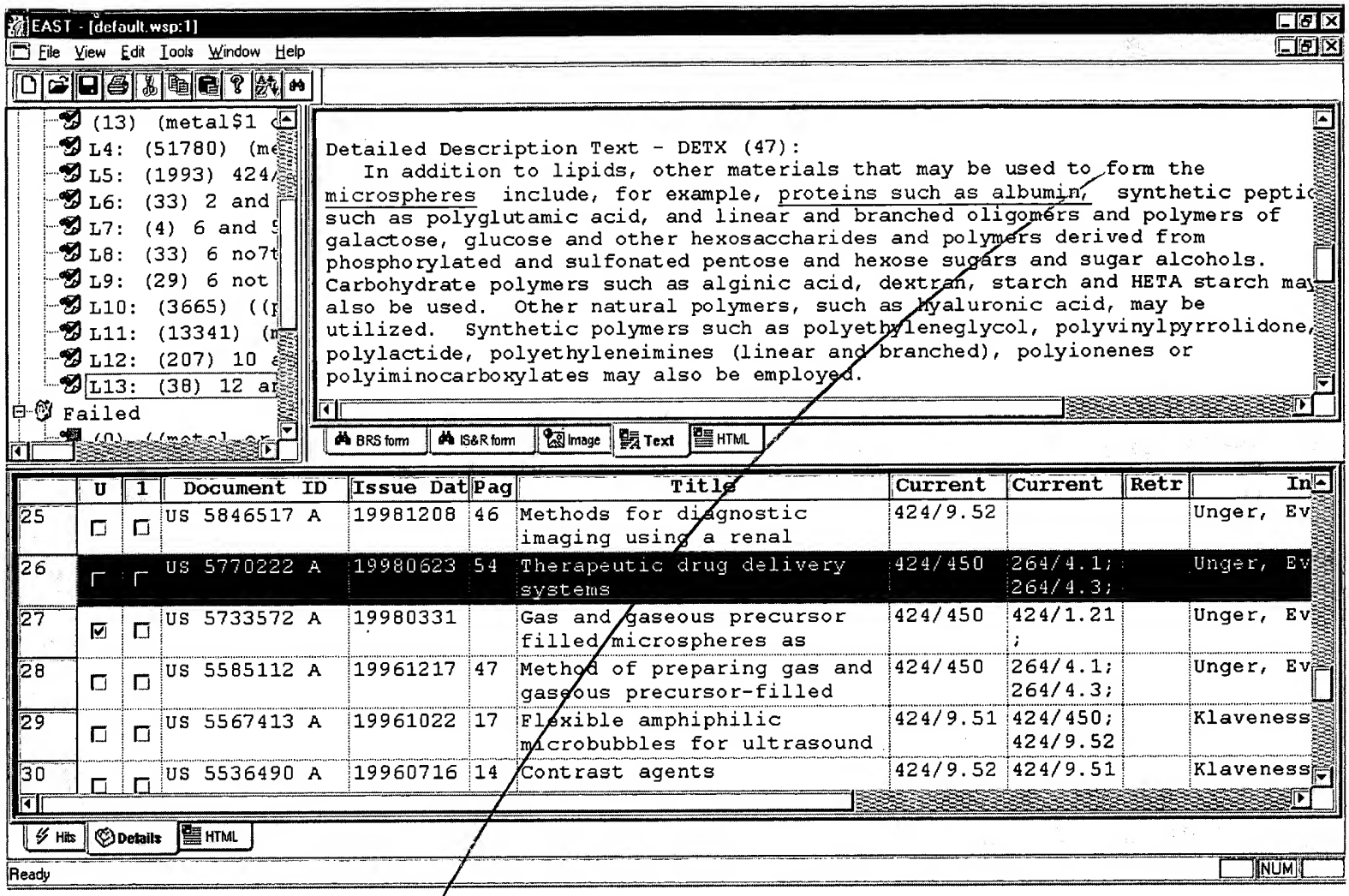

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L4: (51780) (me...
L5: (1993) 424/...
L6: (33) 2 and ...
L7: (4) 6 and 5
L8: (33) 6 no7t...
L9: (29) 6 not ...
L10: (3665) ((...
L11: (13341) (...
L12: (207) 10 ...
L13: (38) 12 ar...
Failed
(0) ((metal or...

Drawing Description Text - DRTX (114):

The lipid, protein, polymer, and/or vesicle compositions of the present invention, and especially the vesicle compositions, may serve not only as effective carriers of the superparamagnetic agents described above, but also may improve the effect of the susceptibility contrast agents. Superparamagnetic contrast agents include metal oxides, particularly iron oxides but including manganese oxides, and as iron oxides, containing varying amounts of manganese, cobalt and nickel which experience a magnetic domain. These agents are nano or microparticles and have very high bulk susceptibilities and transverse relaxation rates. The larger particles, for example, particles having diameters of about 100 nm, have much higher R2 relaxivities as compared to R1 relaxivities. The smaller particles, for

BRS form | IS&R form | Image | Text | HTML

	U	1	Document ID	Issue Dat	Pag	Title	Current	Current	Retr	In
25	☐	☐	US 5846517 A	19981208	46	Methods for diagnostic imaging using a renal	424/9.52			Unger, Ev
26	☐	☐	US 5770222 A	19980623	54	Therapeutic drug delivery systems	424/450	264/4.1; 264/4.3;		Unger, Ev
27	☑	☐	US 5733572 A	19980331		Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as	424/450	424/1.21 ;		Unger, Ev
28	☐	☐	US 5585112 A	19961217	47	Method of preparing gas and gaseous precursor-filled	424/450	264/4.1; 264/4.3;		Unger, Ev
29	☐	☐	US 5567413 A	19961022	17	Flexible amphiphilic microbubbles for ultrasound	424/9.51	424/450; 424/9.52		Klaveness
30	☐	☐	US 5536490 A	19960716	14	Contrast agents	424/9.52	424/9.51		Klaveness

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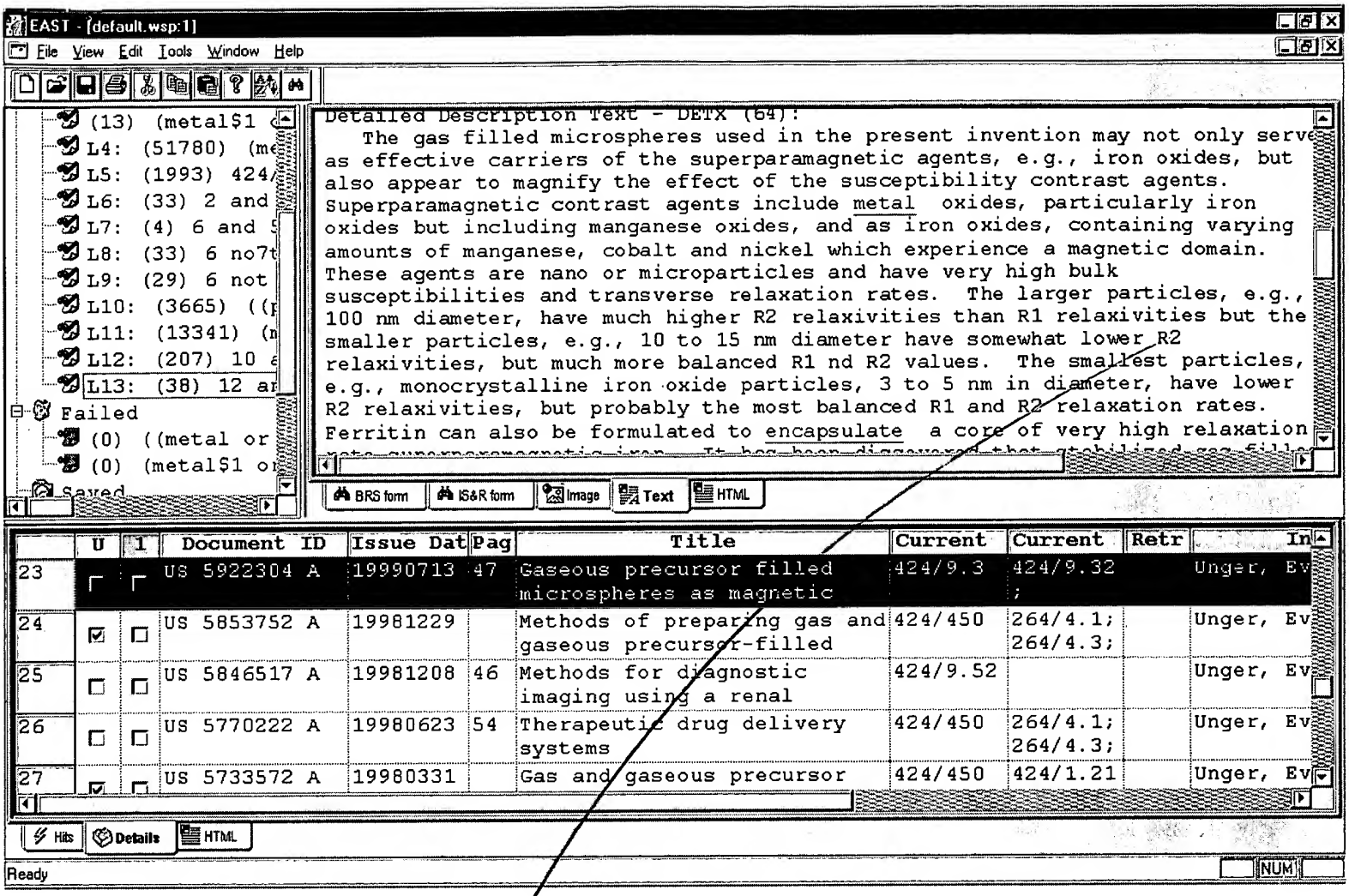
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L5: (1993) 424/
L6: (33) 2 and
L7: (4) 6 and
L8: (33) 6 no7t
L9: (29) 6 not
L10: (3665) ((
L11: (13341) (n
L12: (207) 10
L13: (38) 12 ar
Failed
(0) ((metal or
(0) (metal$1 o
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Detailed Description Text - DETX (64):
The gas filled microspheres used in the present invention may not only serve as effective carriers of the superparamagnetic agents, e.g., iron oxides, but also appear to magnify the effect of the susceptibility contrast agents. Superparamagnetic contrast agents include metal oxides, particularly iron oxides but including manganese oxides, and as iron oxides, containing varying amounts of manganese, cobalt and nickel which experience a magnetic domain. These agents are nano or microparticles and have very high bulk susceptibilities and transverse relaxation rates. The larger particles, e.g., 100 nm diameter, have much higher R2 relaxivities than R1 relaxivities but the smaller particles, e.g., 10 to 15 nm diameter have somewhat lower R2 relaxivities, but much more balanced R1 nd R2 values. The smallest particles, e.g., monocrystalline iron oxide particles, 3 to 5 nm in diameter, have lower R2 relaxivities, but probably the most balanced R1 and R2 relaxation rates. Ferritin can also be formulated to encapsulate a core of very high relaxation
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U 1 Document ID Issue Dat Pag Title Current Current Retr In
23 US 5922304 A 19990713 47 Gaseous precursor filled microspheres as magnetic 424/9.3 424/9.32 ; Unger, Ev
24 US 5853752 A 19981229 Methods of preparing gas and gaseous precursor-filled 424/450 264/4.1; 264/4.3; Unger, Ev
25 US 5846517 A 19981208 46 Methods for diagnostic imaging using a renal 424/9.52 Unger, Ev
26 US 5770222 A 19980623 54 Therapeutic drug delivery systems 424/450 264/4.1; 264/4.3; Unger, Ev
27 US 5733572 A 19980331 Gas and gaseous precursor 424/450 424/1.21 Unger, Ev
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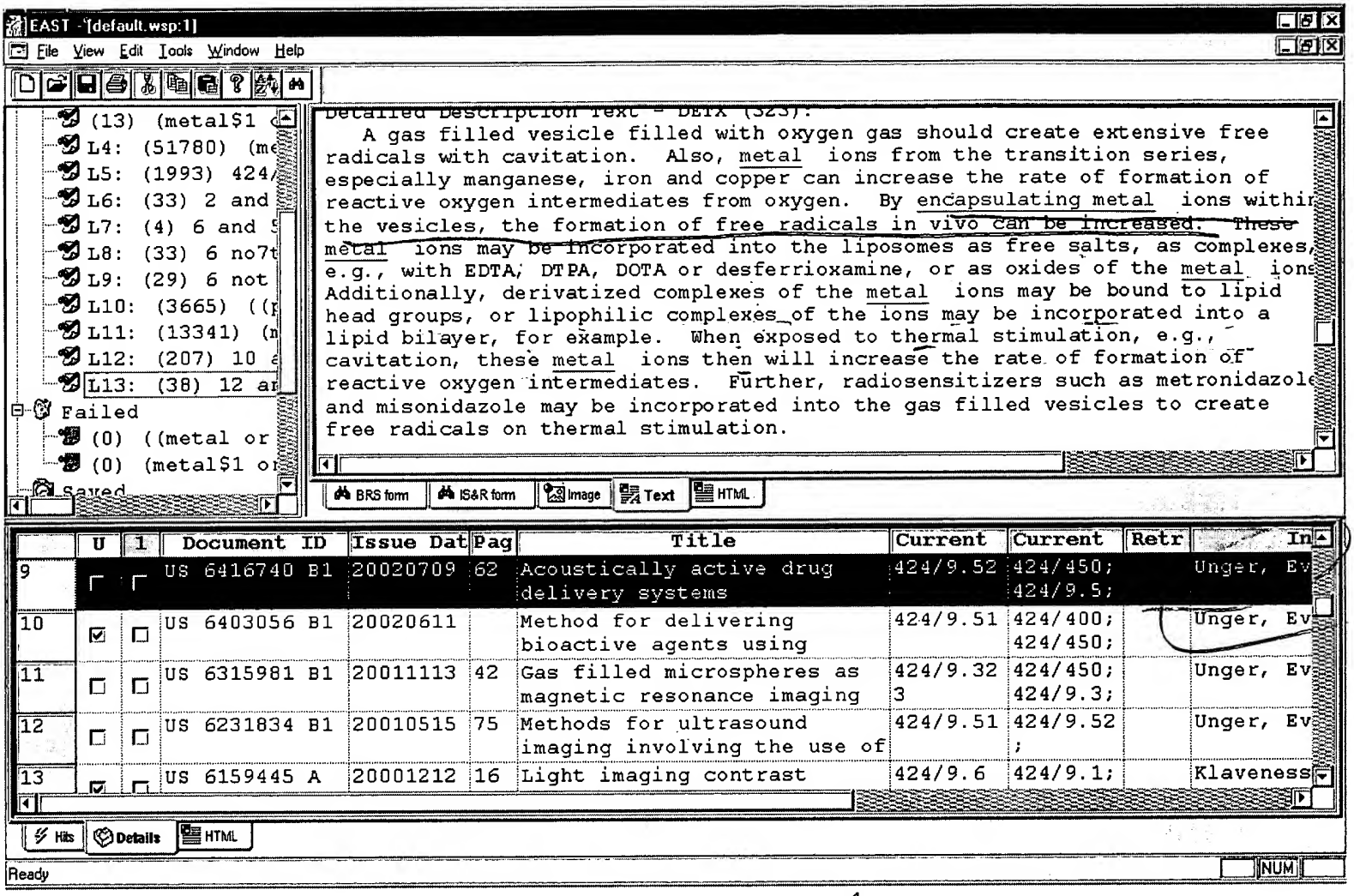

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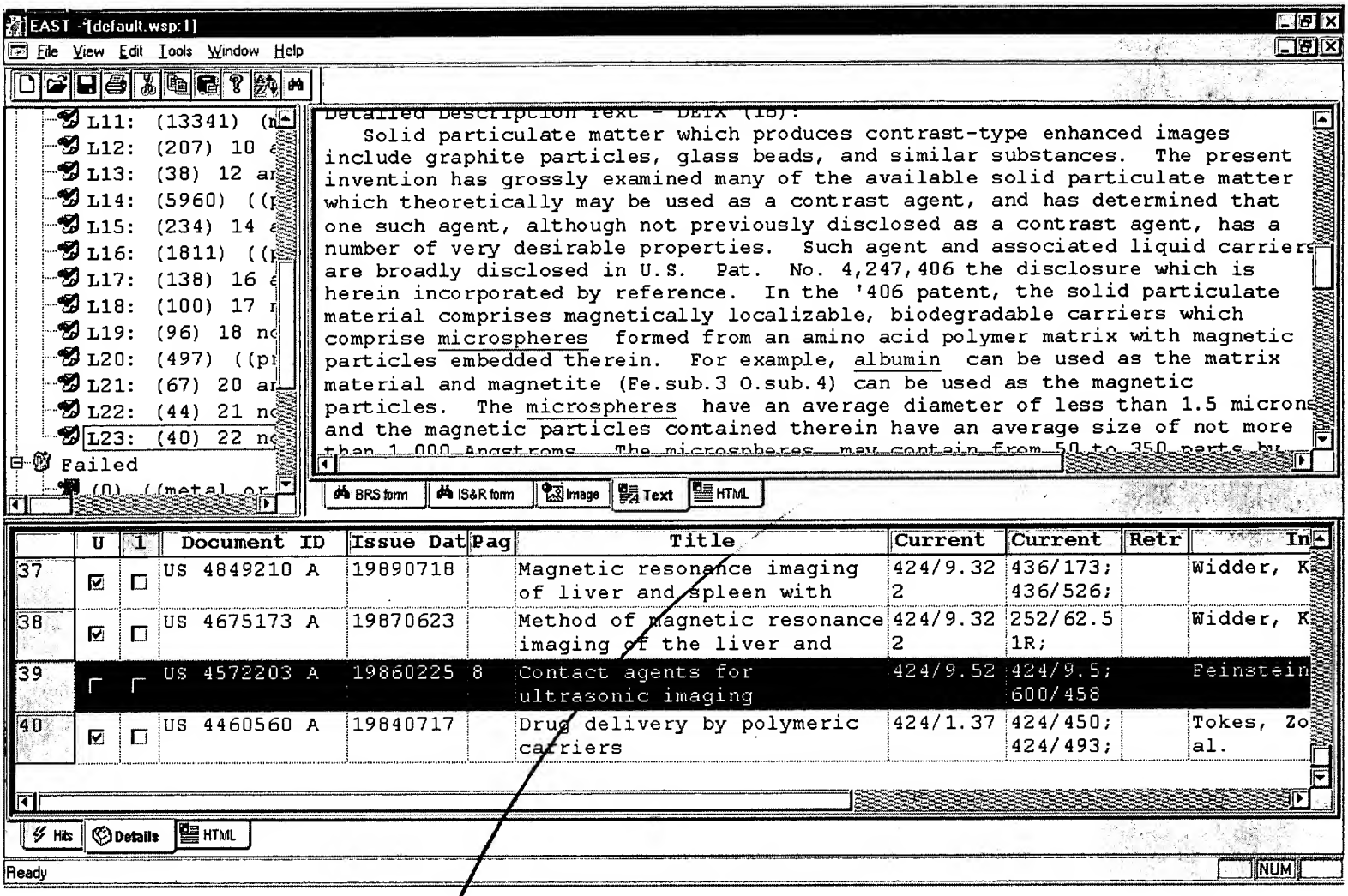
metal near 10 particles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Detailed Description Text - DETX (16):
Solid particulate matter which produces contrast-type enhanced images include graphite particles, glass beads, and similar substances. The present invention has grossly examined many of the available solid particulate matter which theoretically may be used as a contrast agent, and has determined that one such agent, although not previously disclosed as a contrast agent, has a number of very desirable properties. Such agent and associated liquid carriers are broadly disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,247,406 the disclosure which is herein incorporated by reference. In the '406 patent, the solid particulate material comprises magnetically localizable, biodegradable carriers which comprise microspheres formed from an amino acid polymer matrix with magnetic particles embedded therein. For example, albumin can be used as the matrix material and magnetite (Fe.sub.3 O.sub.4) can be used as the magnetic particles. The microspheres have an average diameter of less than 1.5 microns and the magnetic particles contained therein have an average size of not more
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37 US 4849210 A 19890718 Magnetic resonance imaging of liver and spleen with 424/9.32 2 436/173; 436/526; Widder, K
38 US 4675173 A 19870623 Method of magnetic resonance imaging of the liver and 424/9.32 2 252/62.51R; Widder, K
39 US 4572203 A 19860225 8 Contact agents for ultrasonic imaging 424/9.52 424/9.5; 600/458 Feinstein
40 US 4460560 A 19840717 Drug delivery by polymeric carriers 424/1.37 424/450; 424/493; Tokes, Zo al.
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Detailed Description Text - DETX (47):

To further improve the magnetic effect of the resultant gas-filled liposomes for MRI, for example, one or more MRI contrast enhancing agents, such as paramagnetic or superparamagnetic contrast enhancing agents, may be added. Useful MRI contrast enhancing agents include paramagnetic ions such as transition metals, including iron (Fe.sup.+3), copper (Cu.sup.+2), and manganese (Mn.sup.+2) and the lanthanides such as gadolinium (Gd.sup.+3) and dysprosium (Dy.sup.+3), nitroxides, iron oxides (Fe.sub.3 O.sub.4), iron sulfides and paramagnetic particles such as manganese (Mn.sup.+2) substituted hydroxyapatites. As well, agents such as chromium (Cr.sup.+3), nickel (Ni.sup.+2), cobalt (Co.sup.+2) and europium (Eu.sup.+2) are other examples of paramagnetic ions that may be used. Other contrast enhancing agents such as nitroxide radicals or any other atom that maintains an unpaired electron spin with paramagnetic properties may be used. Ideally, the contrast enhancing agent is added to the aqueous lipid phase prior to agitation, and is designed

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	U	1	Document ID	Issue Dat	Pag	Title	Current	Current	Retr	In
6	☑	☐	US 6254852 B1	20010703		Porous inorganic targeted ultrasound contrast agents	424/9.52			Glajch, J al.
7	☑	☐	US 6193951 B1	20010227		Microparticles useful as ultrasonic contrast agents	424/9.5	424/9.52		Ottoboni, al.
8	☐	☐	US 6146657 A	20001114	24	Gas-filled lipid spheres for use in diagnostic and	424/450	424/489; 424/502;		Unger, Ev
9	☐	☐	US 6143276 A	20001107	36	Methods for delivering bioactive agents to regions	424/9.3	424/450; 424/455;		Unger, Ev
10	☐	☐	US 6033645 A	20000307	43	Methods for diagnostic	424/9.5	424/450;		Unger, Ev

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